

39897 to 39924—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

"Native of western China; discovered by Mr. A. E. Pratt near Tachienlu, at 13,500 feet altitude. Introduced from the same spot by Wilson in 1901. I saw this delightful little bush flowering in the Coombe Wood nursery in April, 1909, and it was exquisitely fragrant, like lilac. The plant is of compact habit and will probably not grow much more than 1 to 2 feet high. It is apparently very hardy and if it can be propagated in sufficient quantity will make a valuable addition to cultivated Daphnes. It has some affinity with *D. odora*, but is easily distinguished by its thick, much smaller notched leaves and the shaggy young shoots and flower stalks." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 474.*)

Rooted plants.

39915 and 39916.

From near Taochow, Kansu, China. Collected November 25, 1914.

39915. *LONICERA* sp. Caprifoliaceæ.

Honeysuckle.

"No. 1240. A shrubby honeysuckle of somewhat spreading low growth, occurring in loess cliffs and on table-lands at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Leaves round, elliptical, small; branches angular, with the bark coming off in long, slender strips; berries red. This shrub is apparently very resistant to cold and to drought. Of value as an ornamental and as a low hedge shrub for the colder semiarid sections of the United States."

39916. *RIBES ALPESTRE GIGANTEUM* Janczewski. Grossulariaceæ.

Gooseberry.

"No. 1241. A wild gooseberry, growing from 6 to 15 feet tall, found in dry loess embankments at altitudes of 7,000 to more than 9,000 feet. Remarkably spiny; berries medium large, of elongated shape and persisting throughout the greater part of the winter. These gooseberry fruits are preserved by the American missionaries at Kiucheng, and they supply a very delicious tart compote. Of value apparently as a fruiting shrub and as a hedge plant for the cold semiarid sections of the United States."

For an illustration of this tall-growing bush as found in China, see Plate VI.

39917 to 39920.

From near Yangsa (near Titao), Kansu, China. Collected November 29 and 30, 1914.

39917. *SIBIRAEA LAEVIGATA* (L.) Maxim. Rosaceæ.

(*Spiraea laevigata* L.)

"No. 1243. A shrub growing from 4 to 8 feet tall, found on somewhat moist ground, and in semishady situations; flowers white, in racemes, appearing in June. Of value as an ornamental shrub for the colder sections of the United States. Collected at an altitude of more than 9,000 feet."

"A deciduous shrub of sturdy, bushy habit, 2 to 5 feet high, with thickish, rather sparse, perfectly smooth, brown branchlets. Leaves entire, narrowly obovate; 2 to 4½ inches long, one-half to seven-eighths inch wide; stalkless, tapering at the base, the apex with a short, abrupt point; glaucous green and quite smooth. Flowers white, produced from April to early June in terminal spreading compound panicles 3 to 5 inches high. Native of Siberia; introduced to